Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE. SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1833. VOL. XIII NO. 661.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his Secretary. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of Senate,
and House of Representatives:

In my annual message, at the commencement of your present session, I adverted to the opposition to the revenue laws in a particular quarter of the United States, which threatened, not merely to thwart their execution, but to endanger the integrity of the Union. And, although I then expressed my reliance that it might be overcome by the prudence of the officers of the United States, and the patriotism of the people, I stated, that should the emergency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice should be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

Events which have occurred in the quarter there alluded to, or which have come to my knowledge subsequently, present this emergency,

Since the date of my last annual message, I have had officially transmitted to me by the Governor of South Carolina, which I now communicate to Congress, a copy of the ordinance passed by the convention, which assembled at Columbia, in South Carolina, in November last, declaring certain acts of Congress therein mentioned, within the limits of that State, to be absolutely null and void; and making it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to carry the same into effect from and after the 1st February next.

The consequences to which this extraordinary defiance of the just authority of the Government might too surely lead, were clearly foreseen, and it was impossible for me to besitate as to my own duty in such an emergency.

The ordinance had been passed, however, without any certain knowledge of the recommendation, which, from a view of the interests of the nation at large, the executive had determined to submit to Congress, and a hope was indulged that, by frankly explaining his sentiments, and the nature of those duties which the crisis would devolve upon him, the authorities of South Carolina might be induced to retrace their steps. In this hope, I determined to issue my proclamation of the 10th of December last, a copy of which I now lay before Congress.

I regret to inform you that these reasonable expectations have not been realized, and that the several acts of the Legislature of South Carolina, which I now lay before you, and which have, all and each of them, finally passed, after a knowledge of the desire of the administration to modify the laws complained of, are too well calculated, both in their positive enactments and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of the State.

Up to this period neither the recommendation of the Executive in regard to our financial policy and impost system, nor the disposition manifested by Congress promptly to act upon that subject, nor the unequivocal expression of the public will in all parts of the Union, appears to have produced any relaxation adopted by the State of South Carolina; nor is there any reason to hope that the ordinance and laws will be abandoned.

I have no knowledge that an attempt has been made, or that it is in contemplation, to reassemble either the Convention or the Legislature, and it will be perceived that the interval before the first of February is too short to admit of the preliminary steps necessary for that purpose. It appears, moreover, that the State authorities are actively organizing their military resources, and providing the means and giving the most solemn assurances of protection and support to all who shall enlist in opposition to the revenue laws.

A recent proclamation of the present Governor of South Carolina has openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and general orders from the head quarters of the State announced his determination to accept the services of volunteers, and his belief, that should their country need their services, they will be found at the post of honor and duty, ready to lay down their lives in her defence. Under these orders, the forces referred to are directed to "hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning;" and in the city of Charleston, within a collection district and a port of entry, a rendezvous has been opened for the purpose of enlisting men for the magazine and municipal guard. Thus South Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence, if needs be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties within her limits.

Proceedings thus announced and matured, must be distinguished from menaces of unlawful resistance by irregular bodies of people, who, acting under temporary delusion, may be restrained by reflection and the influence of public opinion, from the commission of actual outrage. In the present instance, aggression may be regarded as committed when it is officially authorized, and the means of enforcing it fully provided.

Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that it is the intention of the authorities of South Carolina fully to carry into effect their ordinance and laws after the first of February. It therefore becomes my duty to bring the subject to the serious consideration of Congress, in order that such measures as they, in their wisdom, may deem fit, shall be seasonably provided; and that it may be thereby understood, that, while the Government is disposed to remove all just cause of complaint, as far as may be practicable consistently with a proper regard to the interests of the community at large, it is nevertheless determined that the supremacy of the laws shall be maintained.

In making this communication, it appears to me to be proper not only that I should lay before you the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but that I should also fully acquaint you with those steps which I have already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue and with my views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the Constitution requires me to make, in regard to your future legislation, may be better understood.

That subject having early attracted the anxious attention of the Executive, as soon as it was probable that the authorities of South Carolina seriously meditated resistance to the faithful execution of the revenue Laws, it was deemed advisable that the Secretary of the Treasury should particularly instruct the officers of the United States in that part of the Union, as to the nature of the duties prescribed by the existing laws.

Instructions were accordingly issued, on the 6th of November to the Collectors in that State, pointing out their respective duties, and enjoining upon each a firm and vigilant, but discreet performance of them in the emergency then apprehended.

I herewith transmit copies of these instructions, and of the letter addressed to the District Attorney, requesting his co-operation. These instructions were dictated in the hope that, as the opposition to the laws by the anomalous proceeding of nullification, was represented to be of a pacific nature, to be pursued substantially, according to the forms of the constitution, and without resorting, in any event, to force or violence, the measures of its advocates would be taken in conformity with such profession; and, on such supposition, the means afforded by the existing laws would have been adequate to meet any emergency likely to arise.

It was, however, not possible altogether to suppress apprehension of the excesses to which the excitement prevailing in that quarter might lead; but it certainly was not foreseen that the meditated obstruction to the laws would so soon openly assume its present character.

Subsequently to the date of those instructions, however, the ordinance, of the convention was passed, which, if complied with by the people of that State, must effectually render inoperative, the present revenue laws within her limits.

That ordinance declares and ordains, "that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having operation and effect within the United States, and more especially "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports" approved on the 19th of May, 1828, and also an act entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 14th July, 1832 are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true intent and meaning thereof, and are null and void and no law, nor binding on the State of South Carolina, its officers and citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations made or entered into, with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void."

It also ordains "that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the State of South Carolina or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts, within the limits of the State; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of the State, from and after the 1st of February next; and it shall be the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all other persons residing or being within the limits of the State, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance, and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto."

It further ordains "that, in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of the State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereof or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of court."

It likewise ordains, "that all persons holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, civil or military, under the State, shall, within such time and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned; and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit, or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be empannelled in any of the courts of the State, in any cause in which shall be in question this Ordinance, or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in additon, to the usual oath, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof."

The ordinance concludes—"And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this ordinance and declaration at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit to the application of force on the part of the Federal Government to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage by Congress of any act authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities, or citizens! or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union: and that the people of this State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and to do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

This solemn denunciation of the laws and authority of the United States has been followed up by a series of acts on the part of the authorities of that State, which manifest a determination to render inevitable a resort to those measures of self-defence which the paramount duty of the Federal Government requires, but upon the adoption of which that State will proceed to execute the purpose it has avowed in this ordinance, of withdrawing from the Union.

On the 27th of November the Legislature assembled at Columbia; and on their meeting the Governor laid before them the Ordinance of the Convention. In his message, on that occasion, he acquaints them that "this ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina;" that "the die has been at last cast, and South Carolina has at length appealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a member of this confederacy, and has plauted herself on her reserved rights. The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we shall any longer argue. It is sufficient that she has willed it, and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with our constitutional obligation to all laws passed by the General Government within the authorized grants of power, to be drawn in question, when this interposition is exerted in a case in which the compact has been palpably, deliberately, and dangerously violated. That it brings up a conjuncture of deep and momentous interest, is neither to be concealed nor denied. This crisis presents a class of duties which is referable to yourselves. You have been commanded by the people in their highest sovereignity, to take care that within the limits of this State their will shall be obeyed." "The measure of legislation," he says, "which you have to employ at this crisis, is the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect, within our limits, the duties, imposed by the protective tariffs thus nullified." He proceeds, "that you should arm every citizen with a civil process by which he may claim, if he pleases, a restitution of his goods, seized under the existing imposts on his giving security to abide the issue of a suit at law, and, at the same time, define what shall constitute treason against the State, and by a bill of pains and penalities, compel obedience, and punish disobedience to your own laws, are points too obvious to require any discussion. In one word, you must survey the whole ground. You must look to and provide for all possible contingencies. In your own limits, your own courts of judicature must not only be supreme, but you must look to the ultimate issue of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the courts of the United States."

The Governor also asks for power to grant clearances in violation of the laws of the Union; and to prepare for the alternative, which must happen, unless the United States shall passively surrender their authority, and the Executive, disregarding his oath, refrain from executing the laws of the Union, he recommends a thorough revision of the militia system, and that the Governor "be authorized to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the services of two thousand volunteers, either by companies or files;" and that they be formed into a legionary brigade, consisting of infantry, riflemen,, cavalry, field and heavy artillery; and that they be "armed and equipped from the public arsenals completely for the field; and that appropriations be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war." In addition to the volunteer drafts, he recommends that the Governor be authorized "to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers from the other divisions of the State, to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades—the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief—and that this whole force be called *the State Guard.*"

A request has been regularly made of the Secretary of the State of South Carolina for authentic copies of the acts which have been passed for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance, but, up to the date of the latest advices, that request had not been complied with; and, on the present occasion, therefore, reference can only be made to those acts as published in the newspapers of the State.

The acts to which it is deemed proper to invite the particular attention of Congress, are, 1st. "An act to carry into effect, in part, an ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," passed in Convention of this State, at Columbia, on the 24th Nov., 1832.

This act provides, that any goods seized or detained, under pretence of securing the duties, or for the non-payment of duties, or under any process, order, or decree, or other pretext, contrary to the intent and meaning of the ordinance, may be recovered by the owner or consignee by "an act of replevin." That, in case of refusing to deliver them, or removing them, so that the replevin cannot be executed, the sheriff may seize the personal estate of the offender to double the amount of the goods; and, if any attempt shall be made to retake or seize them, it is the duty of the sheriff to recapture them. And, that any person who shall disobey the process, or remove the goods, or any one who shall attempt to retake or seize the goods, under pretence of securing the duties, or for non-payment of duties, or under any process or decree contrary to the intent of the ordinance, shall be fined and imprisoned, besides being liable for any other offence involved in the act.

It also provides that any person arrested or imprisoned on any judgment or decree obtained in any Federal Court for duties, shall be entitled to the benefit secured by the habeas corpus act of the State in cases of unlawful arrest, and may maintain an action for damages; and that, if any estate shall be sold under such judgment or decree, the sale shall be held illegal. It also provides, that any jailor who receives a person commited on any process or other judicial proceedings to enforce the payment of duties, and any one who hires his house as a jail to receive such person, shall be fined and imprisoned. And, finally, it provides that persons paying duties may recover them back with interest.

The next is called "an act to provide for the security and protection of the people of the State of South Carolina."

This act provides, that if the government of the United States, or any officer thereof shall, by the employment of naval or military force attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the acts of congress declared by the Ordinance null and void, or to resist the enforcement of the ordinance, or of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, or in case of any armed or forcible resistance thereto, the governor is authorized to resist the same, and to order into service the whole or so much of the military force of the State as he may deem necessary; and that in case of any overt act of coercion or intention to commit the same, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State, or the occurrence of any circumstances indicating that armed force is about to be employed against the State or in resistance to its laws, the Governor is authorized to accept the services of such volunteers, and call into service such portions of the militia, as may be required to meet the emergency.

The act also provides for accepting the service of the volunteers, and organizing the militia, embracing all free white males between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and for the purchase of arms, ordinance, and amunition. It also declares that the power conferred on the Governor shall be applicable to all cases of insurrection or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and to cases where the laws of the state shall be opposed, and the execution thereof forcibly resisted, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the power vested in the sheriffs and other civil officers; and declares it to be the duty of the Governor, in every such case, to call forth such portions of militia and volunteers as may be necessary promptly to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws of the State to be executed.

3 c, is "An act concerning the oath required by the ordinance, passed in convention at Columbia, the 24th of November, 1832." This act prescribes the form of the oath—which is, to obey and execute the ordinance, and all acts passed by the Legislature in pursuance thereof; and directs the time and manner of taking it by the officers of the state, civil, judiciary, and military.

It is believed that other acts have been passed, embracing provisions for enforcing the ordinance, but I have not yet been able to procure them.

I transmit, however, a copy of Governor Hamilton's message to the legislature of South Carolina, of Governor Hayne's inaugural address to the same body, as also of his proclamation, and a general order of the Governor and commander in chief, dated the 20th of December, giving public notice that the services of volunteers will be accepted, under the act already referred to.

If these measures cannot be defeated and overcome by the power conferred by the constitution on the Federal Government, the constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the citizens can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. They not only abrogate the laws of Congress, commonly called the tariff acts, of 1828 and 1832, but they prostrate and sweep away, at once, and without exception, every act, and every part of every act imposing any amount whatever of duty on any foreign merchandise, and, virtually, every existing act which has ever been passed authorizing the collection of the revenue, including the act of 1816, and also the collection law of 1799, the constitutionality of which has never been questioned. It is not only those duties which are charged to have been imposed for the protection of manufactures that are thereby repealed, but all others, though laid for the purpose of revenue merely, and upon articles in no degree suspected of being objects of protection. The whole revenue system of the United States in South Carolina is obstructed and overthrown; and the Government is absolutely prohibited from collecting any part of the public revenue within the limits of that state. Henceforth, not only the citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, but the subjects of foreign states, may import any description or quantity of merchandise into the ports of South Carolina, without the payment of any duty whatever. That state is thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burthens, and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the United States, but a direct and ruinous preference is given to the ports of that state over those of all the other states of the Union, in manifest violation of the positive provisions of the Constitution.

In point of duration, also, those aggressions upon the authority of Congress, which, by the ordinance, are made part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, are absolute, indefinite, and without limitation. They neither prescribe the period when they shall cease, nor indicate any condition upon which those who have thus undertaken to arrest the operation of the laws are to retrace their steps and rescind their measures. They offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. If the terms of the ordinance is to be received as the scale of concession, their demands can be satisfied only by a repeal of the whole system of revenue laws, and by abstaining from the collection of any duties and imposts whatsoever.

It is true that in the address to the people of the United States by the Convention of South Carolina, after announcing "the fixed and final determination of the State in relation to the protecting system," they say, "that it remains for us to submit a plan of taxation, in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a liberal spirit of concession, provided we are met in due time, and in a becoming spirit, by the States interested in manufactures." In the opinion of the Convention, an equitable plan would be that "the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles, or that whenever a duty is imposed upon protected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate shall be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the United States." The address proceeds to state, however, that "they are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and with a distinct declaring that it is a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the Government for constitutional purposes, and provided also that a duty substantially uniform be imposed upon all foreign imports."

It is also true, that in his message to the Legislature, when urging the necessity of providing "means of securing their safety by ample resources, for repelling force by force," the Governor of South Carolina observes, that he "cannot but think, that on a calm and dispassionate review by Congress, and the functionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, the arbitration, by a call of a convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire, will be accorded to us."

From the diversity of terms indicated in these two important documents, taken in connexion with the progress of recent events in that quarter, there is too much reason to apprehend, without in any manner doubting the intention of those public functionaries, that neither the terms proposed in the address of the convention, nor those alluded to in the message of the Governor, would appease the excitement which has led to the present excesses. It is obvious, however, that should the latter be insisted on, they present an alternative which the General Government, of itself can by no possibility grant, since, by express provision of the Constitution, Congress can call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments only "on the the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States." And it is not perceived that the terms presented in the address are more practicable than those referred to in the message.

It will not escape attention, that the conditions on which it is said in the address of the convention they "would be willing to acquiesce," form no part of the ordinance. While this ordinance bears all the solemnity of a fundamental law, is to be authoritative upon all within the limits of South Carolina, and is absolute and unconditional in its terms, the address conveys only the sentiments of the convention, in no binding or practical form; one is the act of the State, the other only the expression of the opinions of the members of the convention. To limit the effect of that solemn act by any terms or conditions whatever, they should have been embodied in it, and made of import no less authoritative than the act itself. By the positive enactments of the ordinance the execution of the laws of the Union is absolutely prohibited; and the address offers no other prospect of their being again restored, even in the modified form proposed, than what depends upon the improbable contingency, that amid changing events and increasing excitement, the sentiments of the present members of the convention, and of their successors, will remain the same.

It is to be regretted, however, that these conditions, even if they had been offered in the same binding form, are so undefined, depend upon so many contingencies, and are so directly opposed to the known opinions and interests of the great body of the American people, as to be almost hopeless of attainment. The majority of the States, and of the people, will certainly not consent that the protecting duties shall be wholly abrogated, never to be re-enacted at any future time, or in any possible contingency. As little practicable is it to provide that "the same rate of duty shall be imposed upon the unprotected;" which, moreover, would be so oppressive to the poor, and, in time of war, would add greatly to its rigors. And though there can be no objection to the principle, properly understood, that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary for the constitutional purposes of the Government;

Which principle has been already recommended by the Executive as the true basis of taxation; yet it is very certain that South Carolina alone cannot be permitted to decide what these constitutional purposes are.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the message of the President and the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that 6000 copies of the former, and 1000 of the latter, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CALHOUN said, that he rose, not to make any remarks on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, and, therefore, what he said might perhaps be considered out of order; but he hoped that the peculiar situation in which he was placed, as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, would obtain for him the indulgence of the Senate. It was not his intention, he said, to notice the many erroneous statements, so far as South Carolina was concerned, that were contained in the message just read; but there was one, that he should be unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, if he permitted it to pass without seizing the first opportunity of giving it his decided reprobation. He had understood the Chief Magistrate in any trial the object of South Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I right? asked Mr. C. Mr. Calhoun pausing, asked, do I state this part of the message correctly? If I do, I meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State I represent.

The President, said Mr. CALHOUN, referred to the organization of the militia of South Carolina, and the message of her Governor on that subject, as proof that the State meditated disunion. Sir, I regret, said Mr. C., that the Chief Magistrate has not stated all the facts in relation to this subject. Before South Carolina took any step to organize a force, the President had concentrated the forces of the United States in the harbor of Charleston and the neighboring city of Augusta, on her southwestern frontier, and had accumulated an unusual quantity of military stores, evidently with an intention to coerce or menace the State. Then it could scarcely be mistaken that the object of the State was to protect what she believed to be her constitutional rights, through the civil tribunals, without intending a resort to military force. Being apprized of these facts, and the military preparation to coerce her, she resorted to the measures to which the message refers;—not with a view, on her part, to change the issue from the civil process, but simply to repel any unconstitutional or lawless attempt by force, on the part of the Executive.

The President also assigns, as another reason for his inference that force was meditated, that no attempt had been made at redress before the courts of the U. States. Here, again Mr. CALHOUN said, he must express his regret that the President had not stated all the facts. He could not be ignorant that the question, whether the laws annulled by the State were constitutional or not, could not be decided by the court. The laws, upon their face, purport to be revenue laws; and it was impossible, according to the forms of judicial proceedings, that the question whether they were in reality intended for revenue or protection, could be presented for decision, however clear the fact that protection and not revenue was intended. But facts do not hold out the President in his assertion, that no resort was had to the court to try the question of constitutionality. A spirited individual (Mr. Hoxton) actually made an importation, with the express view of testing that question before the courts of the United States, and the result was, as might be anticipated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality.

In this connection, there is another important fact that has immediate bearing on the point which the President ought, in justice, to have stated, before he undertook to impute the motives which he has, to the high-minded and gallant State, which Mr. C. had the honor to represent. It would be remembered by all, that when the bill of abomination, as it was justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, (for a bill of abomination it has proved, by bringing us to the very brink of civil war and dissolution)—was before the other House, that a delegate from the State of South Carolina moved to amend the title of the bill, so as to present its protective character with the express view of trying the question of its constitutionality.—The motion failed—it was voted down by the tariff majority,—and thus the State was deprived of the opportunity of testing the question before that very tribunal which the President now tauntingly charges it with not having resorted to. Mr. C. said, that he could not, but remark that there seemed now to be an extraordinary change within the last year, in reference to the powers of the court. He certainly inferred, from documents laid before Congress, that the President did not consider the Supreme Court as the tribunal of the last resort, in a controversy between a State and the General Government, where a neighboring State was concerned. South Carolina and Georgia are divided by Savannah river. Was he to understand that one rule of construction was to prevail on the east, another on the west side of that stream; or that the opinion of the President had undergone an entire change in so short a time? If so, he might allow, on the same subject, some latitude of opinion to others.

Another reason had also been assigned by the President for inculpating the motives of the State; that the State of South Carolina had not applied, for an amendment to the Constitution in the manner prescribed by it. It is a sufficient answer to say that she has made the application; but it is said, she ought to have applied before she declared the acts in question unconstitutional. The answer to this objection was decisive. It was perfectly hopeless; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two thirds of the States to authorize the call; and how absurd, with the knowledge of these facts, would an application for a Convention have been, prior to her acting. She was right in waiting until she had acted; and now that she has, she has come forward with an application to bring the whole subject before a General Convention of the States, which has ample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question. She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection, so as to induce them to meet her in Convention, and thereby terminate the question which has so long agitated and distracted the country. Mr. C. said he would make no further remarks as to what he conceived to be misrepresentations in the message. After passing he proceeded.

We have at last, said he, reached a period which has been long approaching, when it must be practically decided whether ours is a consolidated Government, without limitation, or a confederative system. The decision of the issue presented in the message will determine this question; and on this decision depends the continuance of our Union, our Constitution, and our Liberty. Every created animate existence has, it is said, from its birth, the principle of decay. The same might be said, he feared, of political systems, and that in ours the cause which they were now called upon to act had existed from the origin of our Government. From the beginning, an essential diversity of opinion whether ours was a consolidated or a confederated system of Government, has divided the two great parties of the country; and he was ashamed at reflecting that we have succeeded in advancing through forty-four years of our existence, without having settled a question, which, as one or the other side obtained the ascendancy, must necessarily have so powerful a bearing upon the practical operation of the system. That question must now be decided. The message has presented the issue, and the final decision can no longer be delayed. If its recommendation should be sustained and the principles which it inculcates should prevail, ours would in fact become a great consolidated Government, without limitation of powers or constitutional check.—He begged the Senators to pause and reflect before they came to so momentous a decision. It would be a gross deception to suppose that there is the least distinction between a Government absolute and of unlimited powers, and one which had the right of deciding at pleasure the extent of its powers, as is maintained in effect by the message. Nor would the delusion be less gross to suppose such a Government could long continue. It must end, and that speedily, in despotism, and that of the most oppressive character. Nothing could argue a more profound ignorance of human nature, and of the history of political institutions, not to see that in a country of such vast extent, and diversity of interests, that a Government of an absolute unchecked majority must not terminate as he had stated. If proof were wanting, the actual condition in which we now find ourselves in the midst of this great and dangerous crisis, which threatens our very political existence, would furnish ample.—How have we been brought to it? There has been no exterior difficulty for the last sixteen years; no conflict with any other power, nor any cause, not springing from the practical operation of the system, to disturb our repose; and yet, we find ourselves menaced with extreme danger, as acknowledged by all. No reason can be assigned for our present critical condition, but that we have practically departed from the great principle that ours is a confederated Government of limited powers; a principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and which checked for a time the disorders which must necessarily grow from an opposite view of our system of government. For the last ten or twelve years these principles have been departed from; and the Government has gradually assumed an unlimited control over the industry and capital of the country. The result has been such as ought to have been anticipated.—The dominant interests has legislated with reference to its own benefit, without consulting the feelings or views of the weaker. It has terminated in producing violent conflicts between the two great sections of the country. That the system which has been pursued by the stronger section, is promotive of its interest in a pecuniary view, he did not doubt. Such was the opinion of the majority, and on that point he would admit that they were the most competent judges. But on the other side, the oppression was as great as the advantage was on the opposite. The whole south felt its pressure. There was scarcely a human being in that section who would not, regarding its particular interests, be in favor of free trade. He had spoken too strongly,—there were some, but he was satisfied they did not exceed one in a hundred. The tariff system, then, while it united in its favor the dominant interest, by its advantages, united a resistance to it, by its oppression, with equal firmness, the weaker. In this stage, a presidential election intervenes. What happens? That which has, and ever will in such cases. The stronger interest selects for its candidate him who is considered the most talented, the most efficient, and most capable of serving its views.—The weaker find it impossible to meet the contest, under a candidate identified with its interest. Necessity compels the selection of one in favor of a *judicious* tariff; that is, of one whose opinions are not well defined, in reference to the protective system. The hopes of the weaker interest concentrate their strength upon him, whilst a part of the stronger, actuated by motives which he need not state, but which might be easily conceived, by joining the weaker, gave their candidate a majority of the votes; and thus the election is decided in his favor. But the contest between the two sections is not terminated. Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, and waste their strength in the conflict. In the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the patronage of the Government, having no fixed principle, neither for or against the tariff, nor for or against any other measure of national policy, rally around the Executive. In this middle position between the combatants, they shape their course according to contingencies. If the north gains upon the south, they quietly occupy the ground which it has acquired. On the contrary, if the south gains upon the north, a similar course of policy in reference to it is adopted; and thus the Executive power is left unresisted, except by the excess of the force of the majority over the minor interest. When, in the progress of events, the conflict has reached its highest point, and the weaker interest is compelled to resist oppressions no longer tolerable the Executive will invariably pass from the weaker interest which brought him into power to the side of the stronger. It has a natural *instinct for force*, and will be sure to side with that party which can gratify its appetite. So long as this fatal conflict exists, this state of things must continue. It depends upon no accidental cause, but springs from the nature of things. Even were our country one of small extent and of homogeneous interests, the very same state of things would prevail, provided it be under the rule of an absolute and unchecked majority; and which must, in the end, lead to the absorption of all power by the Executive Department. He would leave the whole question upon the fact, that there never did exist such a government, without leading, and that speedily, to the result stated. If such be the operation of a government over limited territory and homogeneous interests, how much more violent must it be in one situated as ours is? It is, in fact, rapidly sweeping us to despotism. The cry is, the Union is in danger. That is not the danger. We are infinitely nearer military despotism than disunion! Let the bayonet be called in as the arbiter to settle great constitutional principles, and the very power which is to decide against South Carolina in this controversy, will as certainly decide in the next, in favor of the despotic will of the Executive against the liberty of the country.

No man was more devoted to the Constitution, union, and liberty of this country, than himself. In his youth, he read with perhaps too much enthusiasm, the noble examples of Grecian and Roman liberty. That enthusiastic feeling which he had towards them, had been extended to the institutions of our country, which he firmly believed, if properly understood, as a confederated system, of free States, sufficiently checked by constitutional limitation, it was the most admirable system to preserve and perpetuate liberty, ever invented.—But view in the opposite character, as a consolidated government, virtually without constitutional check, which it would be if the measures recommended in the message be adopted, and enforced, it would be the most odious and oppressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C. concluded by hoping that the Senate would pardon him for the warmth with which he had spoken, and that, in their opinion, the occasion had justified him.

Mr. GRUNDY having modified his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the reference was accordingly made, and 3000 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

Debate in the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday the 22nd January.

Mr. Mangum said, as one of the Judiciary Committee he had been opposed to so early a day. He concurred with the gentleman from Tennessee, that this was vastly the most important question which could be brought forward for discussion at this session. So important was it, in his opinion, it would shake the ancient character of our institutions to their very foundation. He concurred in the opinion that it ought to be taken up, and acted on with the most profound deliberation; for it depended on the result of this question whether there would not be a revolution which would change the whole character of our institutions. In moving to postpone the consideration of the bill to another day, as he should do before he resumed his seat, he should do it without reference to the 1st of February. It was impossible that there could be any definitive action on the bill by that time. He deprecated reference, the only effect of which would be to keep up an excitement which it would be wiser to allay. He did not refer to the 1st of February, because he believed that there existed any ground of apprehension. When he proposed a more distant day, it was solely with reference to the convenience of this branch of the government, and of the other House, in order that they might have sufficient time for deliberation upon a subject which touched the very heart's core of our institutions. No one could look at this bill without discovering that it revived all the distinguishing characteristics of the old parties, besides inaking in its sweep, much, in his opinion, that was odious, and wholly unknown to either of the old parties. It carried out to their full extent the principles of one of those parties with alarming and startling *addenda*; and came in conflict against all the principles of the other. It touched the fundamental character of our institutions, and on the discussion and decision which would ensue, he conscientiously believed—and he would be constrained so to declare, were they the last words he should ever utter—would materially depend the continuance of our admirable institutions in that wholesome, but restricted vigor, that would perpetuate a well regulated liberty. He concluded with moving to postpone the bill till Monday week.

Mr. Poindexter next addressed the Chair. He said that his object in rising was to ask that the question on the postponement of the consideration of the bill to Monday next, might be taken by ayes and noes; but while up, he said he would avail himself of the opportunity, to offer some of the views he had taken of the provisions of the bill, not for the purpose of entering into the general discussion of questions so momentous, but as justifying his vote in favor of the motion made by the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum.) He concurred in the suggestions of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that in fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, no particular examination of its details was either proper or necessary; but it was important to look to the great principles which it embraced full in the face, and to afford ample time to investigate them maturely, before the measure was called up for the final action of the Senate. He considered the bill as one of a permanent and general character, coextensive with the Union—aiming a deadly blow at the free institutions under which we live, and not as limited, according to its obvious intention, to the attitude assumed by South Carolina, in reference to the existing system of protection to domestic manufactures.

Mr. President, said he, if the title of this bill corresponded with its provisions, it might, with equal justice and propriety, be called "a bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States, and to vest in the President despotic power." Such is its spirit, and such the import of the words used to carry out the purposes intended by its enactment. No measure had ever been presented to the consideration of Congress, from the close of the Revolution to the present moment, so vitally destructive of public liberty, or so palpably conflicting with the plain and positive provisions of the Constitution.

The first section of the bill clothed the President with the extraordinary and dangerous power of controlling, by the exercise of his own judgment, and at his own will and pleasure, the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble to deliberate on the condition of the country, and petition for a redress of grievances;—rights secured by the very letter of the constitution, and inestimable to freemen. At the head of the amendments proposed by the States at the adoption of the Federal Constitution and which now form a component part of that instrument, is an article which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Sir, compare the checks interposed in this section to the encroachments of arbitrary power, with the language of the bill. "Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces, against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws," &c.; then he is authorized to remove the custom house to a secure place and execute all the high duties and prerogatives with which the bill proposes to invest him. What shall constitute "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons," is not defined—even a threat or a menace, consisting of mere words, is considered criminal, and it is left exclusively to the judgment of the President, to determine for himself, what is the character and intention of "assemblages of personages," what words amount to a threat or a menace, and on his own interpretations of these acts or expressions to call forth the military force of the country, to enable him to carry into effect this new system of pains and penalties!! May it not happen, that an "assemblage of persons," for the most innocent and necessary purposes, in a particular quarter of the Union, will be construed into an unlawful combination to obstruct the execution of the revenue laws, and, in the judgment of the President, authorize the employment of the army to disperse it? Do the people of the several States hold their constitutional privileges by a tenure so feeble and so uncertain, as the will, the mere caprice of the chief Magistrate?

Sir, let us throw off the mask at once; enact the riot act of Great Britain, put it into the hands of one of those myrmidons of the President to read aloud at every assemblage of persons, which in the judgment of the President, is unlawful: warn the multitude to disperse, and go peaceably to their homes, and in case they refuse to obey to call out an armed force and bring them to submission. This is substantially the powers which it is now proposed to confer on the President as the basis of all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the bill on your table. But this is not the most extravagant feature in this novel and unprecedented transfer of arbitrary power to the executive branch of the Government. An assemblage of people dare not denounce an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional act of Congress, imposing burdens on them by an onerous system of imposts, in the presence of an officer of the United States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean a threat or menace against officers, and thereby subject themselves to be dealt with as the judgment of the President shall direct, under the provisions of this bill. The same consequences might result from the publication of a paragraph in a newspaper, denouncing an unconstitutional act of Congress, and complaining of the manner in which it is executed by an officer of the United States. This too, might, in the judgment of the President, be a threat or a menace calling for his interposition.

Sir, the idea cannot be credited that the free citizens of this confederacy will submit to these shackles on their dearest privileges in contravention of the compact of union which secures them. It is an encroachment on personal liberty not to be endured, and amounts almost in terms to a repeal of the Constitution, which secures to every man the freedom of speech, and guards from invasion the liberty of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions of public men and measures. All those solemn guarantees are now to be placed in the custody of one man; and to be regulated according to his judgment.

Mr. P. then adverted to the second section of the bill. He said it was not his intention at present to enter minutely into an examination of that scheme to prostrate the sovereignty of the States, and vest the President with extraordinary powers but he claimed the indulgence of the Senate while he glanced at a part of the bill which conflicted with an express provision of the Constitution. He then read from the third article of the Constitution, to show the limitation on the Jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; among other defined cases, it is declared that it shall extend "to controversies between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States, &c." It cannot be denied that these courts possess no jurisdiction, which is not expressly conferred on them by the Constitution; they are not courts of general Jurisdiction they have no common law powers and can only resort to that code to illustrate the powers specially granted in the article of the Constitution referred to. This bill enlarges the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and extends it to controversies between citizens of the same State! The provision is written in language not to be misunderstood or misconstrued. "If any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done under any law of the United States for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of imposts, he shall be entitled to maintain *suit for damages* therefor, in the circuit court of the United States, in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found." It is manifest, that this provision transcends the jurisdiction of the courts of the U. S., and is to that extent a repeal of the Constitution. An officer of the customs at the port of Boston receives a supposed injury from a citizen of Massachusetts, which in the discharge of his official duties, both being citizens resident in the same State, will any man having the least respect for his character as a statesman, hazard the opinion that the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the district where the injury was done, can take cognizance of a civil action between the parties for the recovery of damages? No, Sir, there is not a respectable planter in any part of the Union who would venture to justify a departure so gross and palpable from the plain letter of the Constitution. But we have arrived at a crisis in the progress of this Government, when the tide of popular impulse sets in the direction of power and patronage, and the barriers of the Constitution no longer afford protection to the States or to the people against the overwhelming of the Executive, and the dominant party in the National Legislature.

Pass this bill, and the very idea of State sovereignty will be treated as a vision of the imagination—a tale of by-gone days, no longer to be remembered, but to be spurned and blotted out of our political history for ever. Mr. President, (said Mr. P.,) when we turn our attention to the recent State papers under the signature of the Chief Magistrate, of the principles contained in them of which this bill is the consumation, the friends of constitutional liberty have abundant cause of alarm and apprehensions. The alternative is presented to us in a manner not to be blinked, between our original beautiful system of confederacy composed of separate independent sovereignties, united for the great purposes of common defence and general welfare, under defined and specified powers, and a vast consolidated empire, with a despot to rule & direct its destinies. In such a contest there can be *no neutrals*—he who is not for us is against us; there is not one inch of neutral ground on which the friends of State rights can stand; no one can wink so hard as not to see, that upon the issue of this struggle must depend the fate of this free and enviable confederacy. Shall the States retain the rights reserved to them by the patriots who framed the Constitution; or shall we throw our liberties at the feet of a military despot, clothed with unlimited powers, throughout this widely extended country, backed by the army and navy, ready, at the sound of the bugle, to rally around their chieftain and execute his mandates? To enable each honorable Senator to deliberate well on the important questions involved in the passage of this bill, and to recur to our political history, from the close of the revolution up to the present time, in order to demonstrate the true character of this Government, by a review of the meaning and intention of its framers, I shall vote to postpone the consideration of this subject to the longest time proposed.

Mr. BROWN said, that although he had not anticipated such a discussion as that which had ensued, he would, nevertheless, so far participate in it as to assign the reasons which governed the vote he was about to give. He should give that reference to the merits or demerits of the bill itself, or without, (he particularly wished it to be understood,) giving a final judgment in relation to it; he reserved to himself the right of expressing his opinion when it should come up in proper order before them. He was in favor of the postponement to a future day, because he considered, on a question of such magnitude and importance, time ought to be allowed for deliberation on the many subjects which it embraces, and the many interests which it involves. Upon this point he concurred fully in opinion with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY,) and he must say that he conceived it to be one of the happiest auguries of the results which might be hoped for, that this agitating subject was to be approached in a dispassionate spirit. Calmness and moderation alone could lead to the satisfactory adjustment of this great question. With this impression upon his mind, he was not in favor of taking it up at once—an early day for its discussion he thought incompatible with a just and harmonizing settlement of the differences of opinion, or of interests which existed.

In the conflict of interest and of feeling in which Congress was called upon to decide, it ought not even to be supposed, that they proceeded with indecent haste and precipitancy; and if from that cause only he should be in favor of deferring the question to the more distant day, in order, as he had before intimated, that time might be afforded to every member of that body to consult calmly and deliberately with his own mind, with a view of arriving at a proper judgment. When the question should assume its shape for discussion, they would then be prepared to debate and to vote understandingly. At present, he must confess he could not, under a sense of the duty which he owed to his own State and to our common country, he could not venture upon the question. He had made these remarks, as he had previously mentioned, without the intention of expressing an opinion upon the bill; his sentiments in relation to it might be different from those entertained by others, but whether such should or should not be the case, he was anxious that time should be afforded, for the reasons he had stated, and that they should not rush, post haste, to this weighty matter. He must be permitted to say, in conclusion, that his remarks applied not to the question *itself*, but to the *modus operandi*: in coming to a proper conclusion upon it, he might be so unfortunate as to differ in opinoin with others, but in the views he had now submitted, he would say he had been actuated by the regard which he cherished for the high and sacred interests of this confederated republic.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

The last mail brings us the Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the last message of A. Jackson. We have read it attentively. It gives, or proposes to give all power to the President, to be exercised at his pleasure! It makes him the sole and uncontrouled arbiter of the lives and liberties of the People of the United States. It constitutes him sole MONARCH of the AMERICAN EMPIRE! One step further—let Congress accord this power—let them pass this bill if they dare—and a hundred thousand swords will leap from their scabbards. Liberty is not to perish thus without a struggle—a bloody struggle. Such an act on the part of Congress, would announce to the world the end of the Republic—It will summon TO ARMS. If South Carolina would, under other circumstances, have rescinded her ordinance, let her not do it now. Under this Bill, Liberty must perish. Stand forth then, and if the battle must be, strike as did your Fathers, against the Tyrant. In despite of the meetings got up by the Junta here, Virginia will bring you, in 50 days, twenty thousand bayonets, wielded by men, whose cry will be, "LIBERTY OR DEATH." Fear not! The spirit of this ancient Commonwealth is with you.

From The Columbia Telescope.

The following is the additional statement, in regard to the disclosures of a Union Conventionist, which was promised in our last.

"I received a letter from our friend, ——who writes at the request of——," (the person making these confessions.) "He requests that I shall not publish the disclosures made to myself and——," (the person who gave the former statement,)—"though he, (the Unionist) would not retract any thing which he had stated: he had reasons why he did not wish to quit the ranks of his party."

"He said, in substance, that the Proclamation was written in Charleston, and carried to Washington, by the President's Secretary," (Breathitt, who was there about the time in question, upon some secret mission.) "That he saw a copy of it in manuscript, and read it. That he received it from Mr. Poinsett. That he also read a letter from Jackson; and there was a perfect understanding between Jackson and the leaders of the Union party. He also stated, that Jackson had no idea of coercing the State by Military force."

"These conversations," (our informant goes on to add) "were, at first, partially confidential, but gradually became open and public, so that the individual and his declarations became known, generally, without my giving his name. I understood that he will deny these things. I shall be able to establish them, by—— and——, and some of the—— men here."

This statement, it will be seen, completely corroborates the former one, in every material point.

We stated, upon hearsay, that the substance of these disclosures had been confessed to, with an exception as to that Proclamation, by another distinguished member of the same party. We have no doubt that it will be so established. The gentleman who makes this present statement, has omitted to speak to this point, but we have written for exact information in regard to it.

We committed a slight mistake, in

mer statement, in saying that the trav ing party, in which these conversations curred, was in the stage. They were their private conveyance, but travell together, with a number of the mem- rs of the Legislature.

From the United States Telegraph

PROGRESS OF CONSOLIDATION & DESPOTIC PRINCIPLES.

We are sure that it is not necessary tha to call the attention of our readers to the ill reported by the committee of the Sen te, and which they will see is couched in eneral terms, and is not particularly ap licable to South Carolina, but is to be come a general law of the land.

This bill is known to be a measure of the administration; and if further proof was wanting that General Jackson and his abinet have utterly deserted every vestige of Republican principle, and gone over to the extreme ultra-Federal and consolida tion school, it would afford the most con clusive. It annihilates the Judicial au thority of the States; subverts the ram parts of their reserved power; and reduces them to mere dependant and humble cor porations. It arms the Executive with the entire naval and military force of the country, and thus at once creating him a military dictator. We cannot believe that a bill of such provisions can receive the sanction of Congress, though we doubt not the anxiety of the Executive to obtain force, and believe that great exertions will be made to coerce its passage.

In the mean time, the friends of liberty, of the Union, and the Constitution, turn to Carolina, and behold her movements with great anxiety. We doubt not she will be prudent, as she is firm and steady. If she would hear a word of advice from us, we would say, be cool, be deliberate, and give not the slightest pretext for the applica tion of force.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

"FRIENDS OF THE UNION."

When power forgets right—when gov ernments encroach upon the liberties of the citizen,—it is wonderful to see the shifts to which they resort for justification —the fine names they assume to cloak their designs. Jackson declared that, "*the Union must be preserved*"—and forth with every Press took up the cry. No one at first imagined that he meant to preserve the Union, by overthrowing State Rights and putting the people to the sword. But now when this purpose is un veiled, the pliant instruments of his pleas ure, have nothing to do but tell the peo ple that it is *all done to preserve the Un ion!* Thus does power prepare the way for its own aggrandizement. The people are gulled by patriotic words, and yield up their liberties without a struggle.

What is the Union? A confederacy of sovereign States. The bond of that Un ion is the Constitution. When that Con stitution is violated, the Union itself is at tacked. The whole Southern country has declared that the Tariff is a violation of the Constitution—and yet we are told that those who uphold the *violation*, even at the point of the bayonet, are the only *friends of the Union!* They are the ex clusive patriots! All others are "*enemies of the Union!*"

Will intelligent men permit themselves to be gulled by such a *device?*

RUMOURS.

Rumour says, that Mr. Webster dined with the President—become domiciliated at the Palace—kissed the King's hand, and is "dyed in the wool." He is to break ground in the Senate in a few days, as the Achilles of the Administration Par ty! *O tempora!* It is further said that the General has looked into the mouths, both of Van Buren and Webster, and from his *horse jockey* learning, has ascertained that the "sweet gentleman," is exactly *four years* the oldest, and therefore is en titled first to be provided for. And thus, the whole matter is arranged. Webster, Van Buren and Jackson! There's "*pig ging together*" for you. What think you of the word "*Coalition!*" *Ib.*

From the United States Telegraph.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Some writers speak of the Union as es tablished by the blood of our fathers. Not so. It was *liberty* which was purchased by the revolution. The Union was after wards established, not for the purpose of giving liberty to the country, but to pre serve peace at home, secure the rights of each section by defining them, and thus prevent collision among the States, and those defects which, during the progress of the revolution, had weakened our resis tance to foreign aggression. It is the misfortune of the politicians of the present day, that they have lost sight, as well of the principles which gave birth to the revolution, as of those which led to the formation of the Union. The revolution gave us *liberty;* the object of the *Union* was to preserve it. Those who framed the Federal Constitution, supposed that they were forming a Government which would accomplish this object, as it was their pur pose to prevent collisions between the dif ferent members of the confederacy. It is the duty of those to whom its adminis tration is entrusted to bear this truth con stantly in mind, and to give it due weight in the construction of their powers.

It is the duty of the officers of the Gov ernment, and of Congress, to secure the object for which the Union was establish ed; that object was to prevent the larger States from doing injustice to the smaller. This can be done by holding the Federal Government to a strict construction of its powers.

This is the question now before the peo ple. The manufacturers have assumed that the Federal Government has the pri power to compel the planters of the south to deal *exclusively* with them—to export foreign commerce. If this be so, instead of securing *liberty*, the Union has made the south the slaves of the north. Instead of becoming free republics, the southern States have exchanged masters, and no more.

The manner and tone of the northern presses, and the ground assumed in the proclamation, and in the bill which we lay before our readers this day, prove that Government has enlisted on the side of oppression, and that the south has no hope but in maintaining the federative principle.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

"The Federal Government has no au thority to pass Laws for the protection of Manufactures.

The Tariff laws are passed for the pro tection of Manufactures.

Therefore, The Tariff laws are not to be arrested, but enforced at the point of the bayonet."

Or the syllogism may stand thus:

"No act of Congress that violates the Constitution, can be lawful.

The tariff acts violate the Constitution,

Therefore, The Tariff acts are the valid laws of the land!"

Or it may run thus:

"All powers not granted by the people of Virginia to the Federal Government, are reserved to themselves.

The power to pass a protecting Tariff, was not granted to the Federal Govern ment.

Therefore, The people of Virginia can not arrest the operation of a Protecting Tariff."

Or it may thus be drawn out:

"No act of the Federal Government in violation of the Federal Constitution is bin ding.

The Tariff acts are in violation of the Federal Constitution,

Therefore, The tariff acts are binding."

Or thus:

"Each State in virtue of its reserved powers, has the right to protect its citizens against the *unconstitutional* acts of the Federal Government.

The Tariff acts are *unconstitutional.*

Therefore, No State has the right to protect its citizens against the said acts"

Or it may stand thus:

"Usurpations of power are not valid.

The Tariff acts are usurpations of pow er.

Therefore, The Tariff acts are valid, and must be enforced."

We leave these gentlemen all the honors of such arguments.

From the United States Telegraph.

Is the South to seek relief from the bur dens imposed upon her by silently permit ting her motives and principles calumnia ted? She does not ask relief on such terms. She demands it as a right, and she will maintain the Constitution, as it is, at every hazard.

But why should a discussion of the mes sage prevent an adjustment of the Tariff? All believe that it was in the power of the President, to carry through a bill which would be satisfactory to the South. Why will he refuse to use his influence *now?* Can the oppressions, of which the South complains, be removed upon no oth er condition than an abandonment of the reserved rights of the States? Must the South quietly submit to be *slaves*, or else be "*subjects*" of a military despotism?

No, she holds her liberty on no such conditions. She will not be silent—and she fears not the responsibility of defending her principles.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter to the Editors, from a high source, dated yesterday, says:—

"The Judiciary Committee of the Sen ate, yesterday reported a bill in pursuance of the President's late Message, and plac ing at his disposal the whole military force, land and naval, of the U. S.—To day it will be read a second time, and made the order of the day for a future day. —So we go. This is nothing short of an open declaration of hostilities, and blood will flow freely, depend upon it, unless measures can in some way, be arrested. The obvious mode undoubtedly is to set tle the Tariff. Federalism has the com plete ascendancy for the time being, and Webster will be the great Champion of the administration."

From the United States Telegraph.

THE CRISIS.

We have a rumor, and it is of so much importance that we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers: it is, that the committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill, placing the whole military and naval powers of the United States at the disposal of the President, for the pur pose of enabling him to coerce South Car olina into obedience. This explains the object of the proclamation, and of the message. Let Andrew Jackson once or ganize an army of one hundred thousand men, under the pretext of "preserving the Union," and there is but another step to his being declared "PROTECTOR" of the Union! Our Union protected by a standing army of hired soldiers!!!

Mr. Madison and the Proclamation.—The Richmond Whig says:—"We have the authority of a gentleman from Orange —a connection of Mr. Madison's—for say ing, that he *unequivocally* condemns it.—Every man acquainted with Mr. Madison's political history, ought to know this, a pri

SALISBURY:

FEB. 4, 1833.

☞ We have been compelled for a week or two to print the Carolinian, upon paper of an inferior quality, on account of a failure to get ting our regular supply. We are however in daily expectation of paper of a better quality, and therefore crave that indulgence from our patrons, which they have never failed to extend to us.

THE BILL FOR ABOLISHING THE CONSTITUTION!

The Message of the PRESIDENT asking Congress to clothe him with MORE power, has been responded to by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate with a bill, which in effect goes completely to subvert the very nature of our Government, and convert it into a military des potism!

The principal features of this bill are these,—*first*,—it invests the PRESIDENT with a discre tionary power to wield the whole military and naval forces of the United States at his will, and pleasure; *secondly*, it completely abolishes the *State Courts* in certain cases, and thus destroy these safe guards of the people's rights; and, *thirdly*, it in effect, takes away the *liberty of the press*, and of *speech*, and deprives the people of the right of assembling together to remonstrate against unconstitutional and unjust laws? in a word, this bill *overthrows* the constitution and revolutionizes the Government; it makes Gen eral Jackson KING in power, though not in name!

Free-men of North Carolina! are you ready for this? Have you sunk so low in apathy, and *slavish* MANWORSHIP, as to be ready to bow your necks to the chains that are forging for you! are you ready to see a military despot proclaimed, to see him invested with powers to stop your complaints against unjust laws, by the bayonet, or to swing you up, with as little ce remony as he did Arbuthnot and Ambrister? If not, we say to you awake; and prepare your selves to defend your liberties! The question is no longer the TARIFF, or NULLIFICATION, it is LIBERTY, or SLAVERY.

We cannot for a moment believe that this abominable bill can pass either House of Con gress;—already has it been met in the Senate, with the manly spirit of Freemen. We refer our readers to an extract from a Debate which took place on an incidental motion about this bill.

We are proud to see that both of our Sena tors, have taken their stand against it; we say to them stand firm and yield not an inch,—if you *falter*,—if you *flinch*, on this awful occasion, you will receive the eternal execrations of every noble heart in North Carolina; "the curses of hate and the hisses of scorn" will follow you to your political graves; but we fear nothing for them; they will be found true in this awful struggle for liberty!

THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Tariff Bill, is progressing with consider able spirit and animation, considering that the Tariff gentlemen have it all to themselves. The southern men seem to stand off, and say nothing,—this is right,—for what good will their speeches do? Let them be prepared to vote and to act:—The Union is now in the hands of the Tariff majority,—they say that they are friendly to it,—let them show it by acts, not words;—let them do justice to the people of the South, and the Union will be safe. There are members in the majority, who really appear disposed to act like patriots, but there are others who cannot give up the flesh pots of Egypt; they have been so long in the enjoy ment of the sweets of the "Protective System" that they cannot think of giving them up:—they however must either give up their system of plunder, or the Union,—both cannot exist together:—the briar, and the rose may flourish together in sweet proximity, but the *oppressions* of the Tariff, and the *Union* cannot co-exist.

THE WHIGS OF '76 AND OF 1833.

The resemblance between the present con test, and that of 1776 must be striking to every reflecting reader.

In 1776, the WHIGS of that period, refused to pay unjust, and *unconstitutional* taxes; but the KING and the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, said, that they *should* be paid, and accordingly sent armies to *force* the collection at the point of the bayonet;—the contest commenced, the battles of liberty were fought, and the WHIGS triumphed!

How is it now? why the WHIGS of the South now complain against unjust, and unconstitu tional taxes,—and one State has said, she will not pay them;—but KING TARIFF says, you *shall* pay them, and the "IMPERIAL MAJOR ITY" says, if you refuse, we will try the virtue of the bayonet on you! It now remains to be seen, whether the WHIGS of the present day, are less patriotic than their Fathers of 1776.—The *principles* at stake are the same, and if the WHIGS of the present day are true to their principles, they must triumph; if untrue to them, then the yoke of vassalage is inevitable!

WHO ARE THE TRUE UNION MEN?

Can those be considered friendly to the UN ION, who wish to see the Tariff Majority in Con gress trample on the *Federal Constitution*, and convert our Republican confederacy of States into a military despotism? Can them be friendly to the Union, who wish to see the con stitution violated, and the people of the South ern States *spoliated* to *enrich* the purses of the speculating manufacturers of the Northern States?—No: the only way to preserve the *Union*, is to preserve the *constitution*; the constitution, is the bond of the Union, and if that bond be violated and trampled on, those who do so, and their supporters are no friends of the Union. Let the Tariff men therefore not struggle to themselves the name of UNION men,—for it is their policy, that will destroy the Union. The only true *Union men*, are the "STATE-RIGHT WHIGS, who wish to see Congress, and the President, and the Supreme Court, all act within the limits prescribed by the Constitution,—and also to see the STATES, keep within their proper bounds.—This is the only way to preserve the Union.

Now may———"the honored God Keep mom in safety, and the chairs of Justice Supplied with worthy men; plant love among us, Throng our large Temples with the shows of peace,

And not our wives with war."———

This was the prayer of an ancient patriot when Rome was in danger from corruption, and mili tary despotism. Our Government, is now in dan ger from the same causes, and the same aspira tion may suitably fall from the lips of every Republican patriot. The winds, in an awful rage, it may pass over, and leave Liberty,—the Con stitution, and the Union safe;—but there is a chance that it will not,—and therefore, let no one slumber in this security. If there remains a spark of Liberty unextinguished, in the bosoms of the people, it should be kindled into life; they should be prepared to defend their rights if need be, at all hazards. If Liberty is worth enjoying, it is worth defending; and if any thing can prevent the aggression it will be to show a firm resolve, not to receive the yoke like quiet slaves, but like Cato, feel that———"a day, an hour of virtuous Liberty Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

STEAM CARRIAGES.

There can remain no longer, any doubt of the practicability of running Steam Carriages on common turnpike roads. The experiment has been fully made in England, and has ex ceeded in every case; very recently, Messrs. Gale and Summers, two enterprising engineers in England, started from London for Liverpool with their new Steam Carriage, and took a circuitous route, so as to encounter all kinds of roads—travelling the whole distance they tra velled about 150 miles. The trip was performed in the greatest safety and ease, and without any accident. They ascended the steepest hills on the route, with the greatest facility, and on level ground, travelled at the rate of one mile in two minutes; on one occasion, they descend ed a long sloping hill at the enormous rate of 30 miles an hour, on a cross road, remarkably rough and hilly, they travelled at the rate of 12½ miles an hour, while the best horse coach es could only clear 9 miles.

Steam Carriages are now in common use on many of the turnpike roads leading out from London, and it is believed, that in a few years, they will supercede horse coaches altogether, at least, on all very public roads; many think, that even rail-roads, will give place to this mode of travelling and transportation.

We hope soon to hear of the introduction of Steam Cars into our own country and into our own State.

"American Rail-Road Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements."

This work, is published weekly in New-York, D. K. Minor Editor, each number contains 16 pages, at the price of $3 per annum, paid in ad vance. Every number contains valuable engrav ings. We can cheerfully recommend this Journal to all who wish a work of the kind. A specimen of it may be seen by calling at this office.

Contents of the January Number.

To our Patrons and the Public;
On the effect of Grade and Curvature upon the motion of Rail-road Cars;
Steam Vessels of war; Steam Car;
Russell's Hydraulic Press, (with engravings);
Patent for detaching horses from a Carriage when running away; (with an engraving);
On Common Roads; Rail-road Operations; Mr. Murray's invention for saving from ship-wreck, (with an engraving,);
Rail-road Intelligence; Experimental Rail-road; Rail-roads and Canals in Massachusetts; Ohio Canal;
Southwark Iron Bridge, (with an engraving);
History of Steamboats; Petersburg Rail-road;
Agriculture, &c.—Agricultural Essay, No. VII; On the selection of Seeds; On the manage ment of Pear and Apple Trees and on the keeping of fruit in Winter.
Editorial Notices; Meteorological Tables;
Summary;
Foreign Intelligence;
Home affairs;
Postscript.—Latest Foreign News; Postbs.

"The New-York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine,"

is another valuable work, and also published by Mr Minor, and edited by SAMUEL PURDY, Esq., is equally worthy of patronage with the Journal. A specimen of this work may also be seen by calling at our office.

Contents of the January Number.

To the Patrons of the New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository; New method of Graf ting, by approach—with engravings; New pub lications—Transactions of the Essex Agricultur al Society, Massachusetts; Premiums of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society; New-York County Agricultural Societies; Seed Po tatoes; Cultivation of Annuals, by Cuttings; Horticulture of Venice; Gardener's Work for December; Medical Treatment of horses; Far riery; Strangles in horses; Spavin; Agricultur al Essays, No. II.—The importance of Manures; The culture of the Vine; Anemonies; Rules for the Housing and Preserving of Sweet Pota toes; Influence of Horticulture; Silk; Man agement of Swine at the South; Experiments in heating by hot water—with an engraving; Grape Vines; Protection of tender plants for Winter; General description of the Diseases of Cattle; On Agriculture; Markham Rail-Road; Railroad Cars; Steam Carriages and M'Adam Roads, with copious extracts from J. L. M'Ad am's dissertation before a Committee of the House of Commons on his system of Road-mak ing; Experimental Journey of Messrs Gale and Summers, in their new Steam Carriage, from Southampton to Liverpool, a distance of 96 miles—with an engraving, and remarks; An Historical and Practical Treatise upon Elemen tary Geometry, by means of Steam Carriages on Common Roads, by Alexander Gordon, civil engineer—reviewed by the London "Magazine of Foreign of the New-York Farmer and Ameri can Gardener's Magazine;" Method of the Ame rican Railroad Journal, &c. &c.

Fire! On Tuesday night last, the front part of Concord between the Court House, and the ten ers of Mrs. Maxwell was consumed by fire. We have not as yet learned all the particulars of the fire.

HOUSE.——DETESTABLE.

A Tariff member of Congress by the name of VINTON in delivering a speech against the re duction of the Tariff, vauntingly declared,—"that he would support one every man measure, long south around him except one—he would sooner see the union of this land running with blood, and one half of the population of this fair Republic buried by the sword than to see one jot, or one tittle of the Constitution obli terated by force" that is,—sooner than see the accursed TARIFF destroyed, (for he considers the Tariff laws as a part of the Constitution.) What a deluded, and hearted man this Mr. VINTON must be! Well can the sentiment not by the exclamation of the sublime bard of Avon *slave I.* If the enemies of the Protective Asso ciation are to be aimed near to this land, what but this system—VINTON will be placed at the Bullocting! he is exclusive to be it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolinian.

Mr. Chaffin:

I here send you an extract from the Act of Assembly of 1830 on the subject of seditious publications, tending to excite laws to insurrection. I hope you will publish it for the ben efit of Hamilton C. Jones.

A SOUTHERN MAN.

"An act to prevent the circulation of seditious publications and other purposes."

Sec. 2. "Be it further enacted, that if any person shall by words endeavor to excite in any slave or slaves or free negro or person of color a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy or rebellion, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in any court having cognizance thereof shall be sentenced to re ceive thirty nine lashes upon his or her bare back, and be imprisoned for a year; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy."

We received the following communication some time since, from one of our most intelligent and substantial farmers, but have not before been able to give it a place in our columns:

Mr. Chaffin:

In consequence of my casting out last Tariff and acting in one of the committee of five appointed by the committee of ten, I have much w'or other merited, or at least received the name of Nullifier, which by the bye went down a little rough as the saying is, but as the charge was always made by Tariffites, or Federalists, I patiently bore it, assuring them, that I did not care what they called me, so that they did not call me Tariffite or Federalist; for to me of light than appeared the most odious name that I could think of. In protesting the Memorial, the Jackson men, and Republicans, almost unanimously subscribed their names; while the Clay men and Federalists unanimously refused, admitting that the Memorial was good and that they approved of it, but that they would not sign it, until they saw the Memorial of the last meeting and then they would sign the one they liked best; and all I could do I could not per suade them, that they need not look out for a Memorial from that Quarter. Thus you see, and I am fully convinced, that the Tariff meet ing held in Salisbury during the Superior Court, has been the means of inducing many well meaning men astray, and of preventing them from petitioning Congress to reduce the Tariff and save the Union. Again, when the Presi dential election came on we saw the most of these same men, then saying all the hard they could against General Jackson, doing all they could to prevent his re-election, some of them declaring that he ought to be hanged, and that they would rather hear that he was hung, than to hear that he was re-elected; when they were told of the good deeds General Jackson had done during his administration, and that none of those evils which they had predicted at his election had come upon us, their answer was: "Oh! he held in so that he might be elected again, but let him be elected again then you will see the *shit fly!*" then you will see what he will do, he will be sure to make war and ruin the country." Thus you see they were his bitter enemies, while he was studying and promoting the peace, harmony and pros perity of our common country. But now, the General has assumed a little of the sunshine, and appears willing to act the friend of peace with the sword, these same men have turned round and become all sorts of Jackson men to the saying in some of them even think that he must be inspired (or something so,) for they say, no more man could have written such a piece as his proclamation. Well, I admit that there appears to be a great change in the General, but according to my weak judgment I think it is not for the better; and as his convention appears to me to be the tinging work of Federalists I think (as the Bishop said, when he met one of his converts staggering in the Streets) "that he had best be confirmed over again." But while the Federalists and Tariffites, are rejoicing at the stand General Jackson has taken against South Carolina, I suppose you would be glad to know how the Republicans in our section of country is feeling on the subject. If the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION was to be held over again the General would beat how many fold, louder than a peal of thunder, but as that is over, and he is again elected it becomes us not to speak evil of our rulers, but we are not obliged to vote our choice because our ruler do; we are not obliged to march to South Carolina and cut our Brother sailors throats for contending for *Justice and South Rights*; if we are Jackson *friends*, we are not obliged to be his slaves, and I think it is high time for the Republicans of North Carolina, to let General Jackson, Congress and the world know that we are not going to cut our own throats, destroy our own interest and the Union in order to please Federalists and Tar iffites. South Carolina is contending for pure Republicanism, her cause is the Republican cause, her interest is the paramount interest, therefore I think it becomes Republicans and Farmers every where to sustain her standing they approve of Nullification or not. The question is not whether we are willing or not but, whether we will stand still and see our brethren put to the sword, and our glorious Republican institutions trampled under the cloven foot of a majority in Congress. We seem to care but little what becomes of the Negroes, and the Union so that they can be making money. Nevertheless, I have coolly and deliberately determined that if I must shed blood, it shall not be Republican blood, I care not whether I am called a nullifier or not, suffice for me to my acquaintance gone, with Republi canism at this section, we are all for peace, and the Union, but if we must shoulder our muskets we shall feel it our duty to go to the aides of southern, and as we are fully convinced that South Carolina is contending for justice, therefore I need not tell you how we feel about the President's Proclamation. No doubt the Ad ministration was for rising six thousand, but it is over so, the time is coming when the stand will be right[illegible]

—See of the Committee of Five of whom Mr. Burgin[illegible]

[illegible] COMB.

Mr. Burgin[illegible]

Mr. Calhoun will scarcely venture to open his mouth again this session after the humbling REMARKS JONES gave him in the last "Watch man." He may give up now and quietly sub mit to "secession,"—for as sure as any thing, if he makes another speech, HAMMY will be on him to put it to him again,—he will be down upon him "like a duck on a June-bug."

Mr. Calhoun may be able to hold his own with such antagonists Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and upon the great John Joseph of Geor gia, but if he tackles either one the head is bothered, but him both, shut of HAMMY JONES? Why, in the last "Watch man," HAM MY not only tore his speech all to shivers, but gained him a lip to the north! only think of that; oh! HAMMY, is the man to run with "Trickum" as John C. Calhoun does, and don't publish great long proclamations like "Old Hickory," but does the thing in short order. If ever Mr. Calhoun will [illegible] HAMMY if he does he will be apt to have trouble.

Q IN THE CORNER.

WATCH & CLOCK
REPAIRING.

JOHN C. PALMER,

STILL carries on the above busi ness, in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above J. Murphy's store; and is confident, by his long experience, that he has acquired a practical knowledge of his trade, and thinks that his work will be done as well, as can be by any Mechanic in the State. He has on hand, a small assortment of

Jewelry and Silver Ware

which he will sell cheap.

He is thankful for past support, and still solicits a share of it, of those who have use for his trade. He will warrant his work to do well for Twelve Months, if not, no charge. 8:66

Salisbury Feb. 2, 1833.

RICH LAND AFLOAT.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cabarrus at the fall term of 1832, the undersigned having been appointed Trustees, will proceed to sell on Friday the 22nd of March next at Coddle Creek Meeting house,

50 ACRES OF LAND,

[illegible]ing part of the lands be [illegible]ecting to the said Meeting house, for the use and benefit of said Coddle Creek congregation. The land, if it should appear more advisable will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers. The land is well situated, and of excellent quality, those unacquainted with it, by calling on either of the Trustees will be shown over it.

The terms of sale will be two hundred dollars CASH, the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS M'EWIN, } Trustees
ROBERT NEEL, }

January 28, 1833. 5:66

E. DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY requests all those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by Feb ruary Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the constable

Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833 6:66

ATTENTION!
ROWAN TROOPERS,

YOU will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, equip ped in the uniform of the company. Those who do not attend, equipped, may rest assured that the law will be enforced against them.

By order of the Captain,
J. OWENS, O. S.

Jan. 26, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST rate Northern made Sul key, entirely new, with oil pa tent springs and leather top.

For terms apply at the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1833. 5:6[illegible]

POETRY.

FROM THE STAUNTON SPECTATOR.

THE WAGGONER.

I've often thought, if I were asked,
Whose lot I envied most—
What one I thought most lightly tasked,
Of man's unnumbered host,—
I'd say I'd be a mountain boy;
And drive a noble team—wo boy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry;
And lightly fly
The lash o'er saddle seats;
My rein I'd slack,
My whip I'd crack—
What music is so sweet!
Then there I'd drive of ample chest,
All carrying high the head—
All harnessed tight, and gaily dress'd,
In ribbons tipped with red.
Oh, yes, I'd be a mountain boy,
And such a team I'd drive—wo boy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry—
The list would fly—
Wo hoy! Dobbin—Ball!
Their feet should ring—
And I would sing—
I'd sing my fal-de-ral!

My bells would tingle, tingle-ling,
Beneath each bear skin cap—
And so I saw them swing and swing,
I'd be the merriest chap;
Yes, then I'd be a mountain boy,
And drive a jingling team—wo boy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry
My words should fly—
Each horse should prick his ear!
With tightened chain,
My lumbering wain
Would move in its career.

The golden sparks—you'd see them spring
Beneath my horse's tread;
Each tail—I'd braid it up with string
Of blue or flaunting red;
So does, you know, the mountain boy,
Who drives a dashing team—wo boy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry—
Each horses eye
With fire would seem to burn;
With lifted head,
And nostrils spread,
They'd seem the earth to spurn.

They'd champ the bit, and fling the froth,
As they dragged on my load—
And I would think of that distant home,
And whistle on the road;
Oh, would I were a mountain boy—
To drive a six horse team—wo boy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry,
Now, by yon sky,
I'd sooner drive these steeds
Than win renown,
Or wear a crown
Won by victorious deeds;
Than own an oft press the languid hand,
And health the wearer shuns—
And victory, trampling on the dead,
May do for Goths and Huns!
Let them who will—they have no joys
For mountain lads and waggon boys.

VARIETY.

A Hint to Farmers.—I have known much distress averted by stripping the husks from the ear, when the crop of corn had been touched with frost, so that the mold consequent upon frost was thereby prevented, and a tolerable crop secured by the ear becoming hard in that situation. I have thought this hint to farmers, might be useful, particularly, as the backward state of the crops of corn this year, exposes it to early frosts and autumn. *Troy Budget.*

[With our friends, on the West side of the Blue Ridge, take particular notice of this Hint.]

Scalding Hogs.—A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode practiced by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting *cold water* or *ashes* into the hot water, as is the general practice, he washes the hog in cold water immediately previous to scalding it. It matters not how how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, if cold water is first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming *set*, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says he has practiced it for more than twenty years, and has not, during that time, experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he first dips it in cold water, and then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible trouble.

As this is the season for killing hogs, it may be well for farmers and others to bear this suggestion in mind.

Wyoming (Pa.) Republican.

A Crier Extraordinary.—A gentleman informs us that while sojourning at one of the towns in Virginia, he encountered in the street a stout double-lunged negro, who was ringing a hand bell most manfully; after laboring at it some time, the fellow made a dead halt, and hollowed out something to the following effect:—"Sale dis night—fryin' pans gridirons, books, oyster knives, and odder kinds of medicines! Joe Williams will hab some fresh oysters on his establishment—by ticlar desire Mr. Hewlet will give limitations ober again—3 or 3 dozen damaged discussion gun locks, and, Rev. Mr. P. Q. will deliber a sarmont on temperance, half past six o'clock precise; dat's not all! widout price, the great bull Philip will be station at Squire S——s,—and dat's not all neither!—dare will be a perlite and select colored Ball at Mrs. Johns' just arter dis is bin done!" *Hagerstown Mail.*

A Discourteous Knight.—The Hampshire Telegraph, speaking of Phrenology, says:—"We once had our cranium examined by a lady who made no inconsiderable pretensions to the science. We recollect that our head was pretty well "bumped," to say the least, but what was indicated thereby our memory saith not—guess not much. She, however, made us out a very clever fellow!—but we always suspected her of some design—she was the wrong side of twenty-five—unmarried!

A Living.—A gentleman one morning asked a little barefoot boy what his mother did for a living? "She sells cold victuals," was the reply. *Athenæum.*

Dangerous Dairy-maid.—Last week a man named Ward, in a fit of despondency caused by the rejection of his passion by a dairy-maid, poisoned himself.—[Though none can accuse the dairy damsel of being *forward*, it must be owned she had little of the milk of human kindness in her disposition.] *Ib.*

25TH CONGRESS.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty Second Congress.

No. 1.

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and for certain expenditures of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz.

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidential and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

The said two sums last named to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally and to no other purpose. And no part of this appropriation shall be applied to any printing, other than of such documents or papers as are connected with the ordinary proceedings of either of the said Houses, ordered during its session, and executed by the public printer, agreeably to his contracts, excepting such as may have been ordered by the joint committee, for preparing a digest of laws for the District of Columbia, for such printing and books as have heretofore been ordered by the House.

For defraying the expenses of the several courts of the United States: also, for jurors and witnesses, and for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for these purposes, the further sum of fifty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MU. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, January 14, 1833.

No. 2.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; for the revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts prior to that of the seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, six hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars in addition to an unexpended balance of three hundred and six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For the invalid pensions, in addition to the sum of two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars in the Treasury, ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, January 14, 1833.

No 3.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on the Fortifications of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated to the several objects hereinafter named specifically, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence, Massachusetts, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, seventeen thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, forty-six thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Oak Island, North Carolina, twenty-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the fortifications in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the fort at Cockspur Island, Georgia, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the completion of the fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

For completing the fort at Mobile Point, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, January 14, 1833.

Notice.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

BY virtue, and in pursuance of a deed of trust, executed by C. L. Bowers, to Peter Krider, and for the purposes therein set forth; I shall offer for sale, in the town of Wilkesborough, on Tuesday the 5th February next, the

House & Lot

Belonging to said Charles L. Bowers, and formerly the property of Doct. H. B. Satterwhite. Terms of sale, CASH. PETER KRIDER.
3t61 By Henry Krider *Attorney.*

Notice.

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold, on the premises, by the subscribers, on Friday the 1st day of February, 1833; all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Owned by the late Washington Byers dec'd., lying on the Catawba River, adjoining the lands of James S. Byers, and others, containing 600 acres, a large portion of which is

BOTTOM LAND,

Of the best quality; there are two settlements on the land, both of which with the fencing, are in excellent repair. Any person can view the land by applying to some one of the subscribers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THO'S. BYERS, JO'S. BYERS,
ROB'T. BYERS, JS S. BYERS,
A. R. SIMONTON, WM. WHITE,
JOHN FALLS, T. W. FALLS,
MARGARET BYERS.

The subscribers will attend, for the purpose of Surveying the above land, on Wednesday, the 30th January, 1833. 6t61

Iredell Co. N. C., Dec. 22nd 1832.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county, and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833 ELY SCOTT

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

DAVID L. POOL.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER
AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

ENGRAVING

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, Seals & Keys,
Ever-Pointed Pencils and Leads,

on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; also a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES.

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a 'fair trial.' 60tf

Salisbury. 1832

BENJAMIN FRALEY

TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confectionary shop; a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent right cutting for Segrue, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business. 50tf B. F.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened; the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf J. B. C.

CHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, *Crockery,*
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,

With a snug Selection of

DRY GOODS;

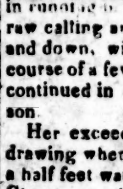
On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell 58tf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan. 8, 1833.

Runaway



FROM the subscriber on the night of the 31st October; my negro man TOM, about 22 or 25 years old, black complected, had on a blue cloth coat & pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENECA TURNER.

Cabarrus Co. N. C. 51tf

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

NEW STORE

Opened in

MOCKSVILLE.

Murphy & Taylor

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville, in the Store opposite that of R. S. Hargrave, a large and entirely new stock of *Fashionable & Fancy Dry Goods; Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries; Fur and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Dunstable, and Navarino Bonnets; Books and Stationary*, together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought for Cash, and selected by one of the firm, out of

The Latest Importations in

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

with constant regard to an assortment, adapted to the requirements of the people, they now offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment, being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, bear terms and prices, judge for themselves, and *Buy*, as their best interest may require.

November, 1832. 51tf

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Ermanette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Seanchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do. Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 47tf

H. G. BURTON.
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Apr. 3, 1832.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1832.

Office of the Commissioners under the Convention with Denmark.

THE Board of Commissioners had hoped to close the adjustment of claims under the Convention with Denmark, during their present session, but having received several applications for re-hearing, and being anxious to afford to claimants every possible chance of establishing their claims, in those cases, and in others where there was a deficiency of proof have determined to adjourn until the first day of March, 1833, and as there is but one month after that period allowed by law for the final settlement of claims and distribution of the funds, it has become necessary to order, *and NOTICE is hereby given that no application for rehearing or for filing original or supplemental memorials, or the introduction of proof, will be received after the first day of March.* 1833. By order:

5t64 ROBT. FULTON, Sec'y.

Union of the Evening POST AND BULLETIN.

On the first Saturday in January 1833, the *Bulletin* will be united with *Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.* The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. *Atkinson* of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "doings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding *fourteen thousand.*

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the *Saturday Evening Post & Bulletin*, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth* sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fireside circle—and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early *accompanied by the cash!* for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive *only good and punctual subscribers.* He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received;* but if not paid *within* six months from the annual commencement, $2,50 will be *required*—If not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted* on, and *compulsory*, measures adopted towards delinquents—$3,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,
FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP.